THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1061.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

(14)

I wish to HIRE, for the ensuing year,

75 Negro Men

To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.

JAMES CLARKE.

Manchester, Sept. 17, 1802. (cawtf)

For Sale.

ON Wednesday the 12th day of January next, (1803) upon the premises, in the town of Manchester, will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, the following property, belonging to the Estate of Col. Bernard Markham, dec'd. viz:

One Tenement,

Upon the main street, adjoining the property of Mr. John Murchie and Mr. Thomas Goode, with its improvements, consisting of a large and commodious two story House, Kitchen, Lumber-House, &c. well calculated for a merchant or private family.——Also, a square of four

(3)

Half acre Lots,

Ditched in, upon the back-street leading to Manchester Warehouse, and adjoining the property of Mr. Archibald Campbell. For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. Archibald Freeland of Manchester, who is fully authorized by us to dispose of the same.

MARY MARKHAM, *Executrix.*
LENÆUS BOLLING, *Executor.*

Chesterfield, Dec. 6, 1802. oawtdf

N. B. The above property is insured.

2

HAVING resumed the practice of the law, I think proper to make it known that I shall attend the superior courts in this city, and the chancery district court at Staunton.

James Monroe.

Richmond, December 13, 1802.

second

~~FIRST~~ NOTICE

In the case of *Joseph Anthony*,

A BANKRUPT.

2

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued forth against Joseph Anthony, late merchant of the city of Richmond, but now of the county of Henrico, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 18th and on Friday the 24th days of this present month (December) and on Tuesday the 25th day of January, 1803, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 10, 1802.

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

2

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season.—Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Callicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a deed of trust from the late Paul Thilman, of Hanover, to secure a debt due to John Thornton, sen. of said county, will be sold, by public auction, for ready money, to the highest bidder, at Hanover court house, on Wednesday the 22d day of December next, being court day,

A Tract of Land,

In Caroline county, whereon Mr. John Thilman now resides,

CONTAINING by estimation 200 acres, more or less. A description of the land is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the tract.

HARDIN BURNLEY,
HENRY ROBERTSON, } *Trustees.*

Hanover, Nov. 24, 1802. [tdf.]

Charles Irving's Estate.

THE Estate of Charles Irving, dec'd. and all power over the same, having been lately committed to the subscribers, by an order of Albemarle court, notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that they have employed William H. Cabell, attorney at law, to transact all the business of the said estate. He alone is authorized to receive payment of debts due to the said estate, to make sales or contracts, or to do any act obligatory upon the said estate. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to make them known to the said Wm. H. Cabell. Letters addressed to him in Richmond, during the months of December and January next, and afterwards in Warminster, Amherst county, will be duly attended to.

Nicholas Cabell.
William Hughs.

Nov. 25, 1802.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, *jr.*

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

Mr. James Worrell

Presents his respectful compliments to his patrons in Richmond and its vicinity, and begs to apologize for having delayed longer than heretofore, the opening of his

Dancing School.

2

HIS other engagements, from their great increase, have prevented his paying his respects sooner. He has now the pleasure to inform them that he intends to commence his teaching on Friday the 7th of January, 1803, at the former place.

Dec. 13, 1802. tf

JUST RECEIVED BY

Bartlett Still,

A Consignment of the following Articles, to be sold for Cash—viz:

30 pieces superfine 4-4 Irish Linens.

2

100 pieces Callicoes and Cambricks, Muslins.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Souchong TEAS,

Writing and Printing Paper.

Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar.

Richmond, Dec. 14, 1802.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the first Monday in next month, being Henrico court day, at the courthouse of the said county, 207 and an half acres of

3

L A N D,

LYING in the county of Charles City, on Morris's Creek, which was late the property of Daniel Nicolson, deceased, and surrounded by the lands of William Greaves, and which land was conveyed by John Nicolson to Miles Selden, sheriff of Henrico, according to law, upon the said Nicolson's taking the benefit of the oath of an insolvent debtor when confined in the jail of the said county, under an execution issued from the court of the said county by Nathaniel Bowe against him.

B. SHEPPARD, Deputy for
MILES SELDEN, Sh'ff. H. C.

December 10, 1802.

THE PUBLIC

Are respectfully notified, that the

Union Tavern & Coffee House,

3

LATE in the occupancy of Mr. *William Booker*, is still continued by *Mrs. Booker*, who begs leave to assure those that may please to call at this house, that every attention shall be given to render them convenience and full satisfaction.

Richmond, Dec. 9, 1802.

Hat and Shoe Store.

THANKFUL for the liberal encouragement which he has experienced from the inhabitants of Richmond and Manchester, and the public in general, the subscriber respectfully informs them, that he has lately received, and now on hand, a good and general assortment of ENGLISH and NEW-YORK manufactured,

4

Hats & Shoes,

FOR SALE, at the first house below the Eagle Tavern, sign of the Cock'd Hat.

D. J. Burr.

Richmond, Dec. 6, 1802. tf

5

VIRGINIA:

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of chancery for the Richmond district, in the suit between

William Flemming Gaines, ex'or of Robert Page, and Robert Pollard adm'r. of John White, Plaintiffs.

And

Elizabeth Braxton, George Braxton, Corbin Braxton, Carter Braxton, Taylor Braxton, William Fitzhugh Braxton, Anne Corbin Braxton, Alin Braxton and Elizabeth Braxton, of whom are infants, Defendents.

4

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 3d of January next, at the vendue office of the subscribers,

Two Negro Men,

MARK and DAVY.

5

PROSSER and MONCURE,
Commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 3, 1802.

Wanted to Hire,

A SERVANT MAN,

ACQUAINTED with taking care of horses and driving a carriage. For such a one recommended for honesty and sobriety, a liberal hire will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Nov. 30, 1802

X

For London, direct,

The new substantial SHIP

Monticello,

JOHN WILSON, master,—burthen seven hundred hogsheads of Tobacco, now lying at Broadway, and has three fourths of her cargo engaged.—For freight of the remainder, or passage, apply to Messrs. *John Cunningham & Co.* of Richmond, or to

ROBERT MOORE.

Petersburg, Dec. 9, 1802.

3

100 Dollars Reward.

LAST evening, was broken open, at the Eagle Tavern, a gentleman's trunk, and thirty dollars in silver taken from it, with a green purse containing about six hundred dollars in bank notes. The numbers of the notes are not remembered. There was one note of 100 dollars, of the bank of Alexandria; one of 50 dollars, of the bank of Baltimore; and one of 20 dollars, of the bank of Charleston. The rest, generally small notes of ten and five dollars, and chiefly of the banks of Baltimore and Alexandria. The above reward will be given at my bar, to any person who shall discover the perpetrator of this act, so that the money may be recovered; or a sixth part of any portion of the principal sum shall be given to any person who shall restore it.

ESME SMOCK.

Richmond, Dec. 6, 1802.

N. B. All gentlemen in business, and others, are requested to take particular notice of such persons as seem to have more money than their ordinary means of acquiring it appear to justify.

Lands for Sale.

TO be sold, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 30th December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

17,101 Acres of Land,

In the state of Kentucky:

Lot 1st.	900 Acres, in Warren county, Bay creek, above Sulpher Lick;		
2	800 do. do. Walnut creek;		
3	960 do. do. above Sulpher Lick;	5167	2/3
4	207 2-3 do. do. middle Fork Drakes creek;		
5	1300 do. do. Skeegs Beaver creek;		
6	1000 do. do. north side Big Barren;		
7	2000 Acres in Green county, east side south fork Little Barren;	3240	
8	1240 do. do south side little Barren;		
9	5000 Acres in Logan C. on Big Barren river;		
10	892 do. do. N. side of Cumberland river;		
11	666 2 3 do. do. South side of do.		
12	270 do. do. North side of do.	8693	1/3
13	1000 do. do. West Fork Crocus creek;		
14	865 2-3 do. do. South Fork Little Barren,		
	Acres	17101	

ALSO

Lot 15, 100 Acres, on the waters of Eagle Creek N. W. of the Ohio.

SPECIAL warranty will be given on securing the payment of the purchase money by bond with approved security, payable, one fourth in six months from the day of sale, one fourth in twelve months, one fourth in eighteen months, and one forth payable in two years, with interest from the date of purchase.

James Brown.
Wm. Wiseham,

Executor to the Estate of Andrew Ronald.

Richmond, Nov. 26, 1802. t25D

500 DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Saturday the 20th inst. I wrote a letter to Messrs. Pickett, Pollard & Johnston, of Richmond, inclosing bank notes as per numbers, &c. annexed, amounting to 1850 dols; which letter was given to William Bell, then my clerk, to put into the post-office, which he did not do, but has absconded with the letter and its contents. The above reward will be paid for apprehending him with the whole of the money, or in proportion for a part of it; or I will give 200 dollars for apprehending him without the money.—He is about 30 years old, dark complexion, hair and eyes, speaks low and rather in a whining tone of voice; has a bashful appearance when spoken to; is about 6 feet high, spare made, and has broad features. He left Norfolk on Tuesday the 23d inst. and was seen on board a vessel bound for Baltimore; his dress was of a light colour when he went away, but it is probable he has since changed it.

Edward Johnston.

Norfolk, Nov. 27, 1802.

1 Note. Manhattan Co. dated 23d Aug. 1799, for 100 dollars.

30 Notes of 100 dollars each, of the Norfolk Branch Bank, to wit;

May 1, 1800, No. 3523; October 2, 1801, No. 3449, 3449, 3456, 3558, 3554, 3532, 3506, 3502 and 3492.

15 Notes of 50 dollars each, to wit: May 2, 1800, No. 3062; July 21, 1801, No. 2843, 2761, 2759; Jan. 16, 1802, No. 673; June 2, 1800, No. 3948, 3918; May 19, 1801, No. 2563, 2522; October 2, 1801, No. 3866, 3867, 4053, 4085, 4086, 4012.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 24th of this month, at public auction, for ready money, pursuant to a decree of the Hustings Court of Williamsburg, to satisfy a debt due from Joseph Thomson, to the estate of James Wilson, dec. the

X

House & Lot,

5

In the said city,

WHERE Charles Bellini, lately dec'd. resided. The sale will be made by the Serjeant of the said city, on the premises, and will be at 10 o'clock.

Williamsburg, Dec. 1, 1802. 3w

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday, the first day of January next, before the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond,

16 likely Negroes,

CONSISTING OF

MEN, Women and Children, the greater part of them valuable house servants. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, from whom bond and approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid, will be required—by

3

THOMAS STRACHAN,
Administrator of
Doctor —— *Strachan*, dec.

Richmond, 9th Dec. 1802. eptdf.

5

LONDON, October 15.

Yesterday we received the Moniteur of the 10th instant. It is principally filled with a continuation of the official details of the proceedings, of the Deputation of the Empire at Ratisbon, the substance of which has been anticipated by other papers. There is also an account of the celebration of a Fete at Turin on the 26th of September, in honor of the union of Piedemont with the French Republic. The Moniteur cautiously avoids communicating any intelligence from Switzerland.

It is intended by the government of the Batavian Republic to prepare the port of Helvoetsluys for the reception of large vessels, that it may serve instead of the Road of the Texel, and the Vue, which is not so safe as the former, for navigation.

Near thirty vessels are either preparing, or ready, to sail from Bourdeaux for the French colonies.

OCTOBER 16.

The affairs of Switzerland have reached a crisis which may decide the fate of that unhappy country. The Helvetic army having been completely defeated on the 3d inst. by the Patriots before Avrenches, were compelled to retreat in great disorder to Moudon. Lausanne was in consequence thrown into the greatest alarm, and nothing less was talked of than the retreat of the government to Geneva, when on a sudden, the next morning, the French Adjutant Gen. Rapp, entered Lausanne, with the proclamation of the First Consul, with which he repaired to the Senate, accompanied by Verninac the French Minister. The Senate, after hearing the proclamation read, with a baseness and meanness peculiar to itself, but which might however have been expected from its previous conduct, decreed, that it received with gratitude that new testimony of the benevolence of the First Consul towards the Helvetic people. That an expiring faction should receive with gratitude a measure which appeared to it calculated to restore its lost power, may easily be conceived; but that it should dare to denominate such an outrage upon humanity and justice, an act of benevolence towards the Helvetic People, adds another instance to the number which have already been convinced in other countries, of the blindness of petty personal interest, and the atrocity of unprincipled ambition. Rapp, having fulfilled his commission at Lausanne, immediately set off for Berne, to make the same communication to the Patriots in that city. In the mean time, the confederated patriots entered Moudon, which is no great distance from Lausanne, where an armistice was concluded between Vonder Weide, the new commander in chief of the Helvetic troops, and the Bernese General occupying Moudon, which it was agreed should last until information was received of the resolution taken by the committee of Berne respecting the proclamation of the First Consul. The Bernese posts were, however, advanced to the village of Monsprevegio, which is only two leagues from Lausanne. General Rapp having arrived at the Head Quarters of the Patriots at Berne, communicated to general Bachmann

the proclamation of the First Conful, and summoned him to fuſpend hoſtilities. The latter agreed to a ſuſpenſion of arms, until the receipt of freſh orders from the committee at Berne. That committee having received the communications, declared, that they could not give a deciſive anſwer to the Firſt Conſul's Proclamation, but that they would refer it to the Diet at Schwitz, who alone were charged with the general direction of the affairs of Switzerland. The members of the committee were accordingly deputed to the Diet, and general Rapp agreed to wait their return to Berne. An armiſtice was then concluded, to laſt till the deciſion of the Diet of Schwitz, and orders were ſent to the different commanders to ſuſpend hoſtilities until that event.

Thus, upon the deciſion of the diet of Schwitz reſts the fate of Switzerland. That the repreſentatives of a brave and independent people will reſolve tamely to ſubmit to the arbitrary mandate of France; that they will proſtrate their liberties at the feet of the French government, without making one courageous effort to defend them, we cannot believe. The ſpirit and patriotiſm already evinced by the brave and unfortunate Swiſs, render it incredible that the Repreſentatives of their principles and their feelings will be actuated by a coward panic, to ſurrender the freedom of their country without a ſtruggle. The repreſentatives of a country which gave birth to William Tell, muſt be indeed degenerate, if they tamely give up their birthright at the deſpotic ſummons of a power which is endeavouring to trample upon their liberties and their privileges without any other plea than its own ambition.

It is ſaid in a letter from Frankfort, that a body of Auſtrian troops will be formed in the Tyrol and the Voralberg, to co-operate in the re-eſtabliſhment of the tranquility of Switzerland. What authority there is for this ſtatement does not appear, but we cannot believe that Auſtria will become an acceſſory to the views of France in its attack upon Switzerland, when the principle acted upon in this inſtance by the French Government, may be immediately afterwards with the ſame juſtice, turned againſt herſelf. We confidently hope, on the other hand, that Auſtria will ſend her ſupport to the Patriotic Swiſs, and declare herſelf completely inimical to that principle which threatens to annihilate the independence, and deſtroy the ſecurity of Europe.

The Deputation of the Empire has held its eleventh Sitting, but the reſult of its deliberation has not yet tranſpired. The report of a Convention having been concluded between the Emperor and the Elector of Bavaria for the ceſſion, by the latter, of the Right Bank of the Inn to Auſtria, is contradicted by intelligence from Ratiſbon, which ſtates, upon authority, that the Elector has ratified the Treaty ſigned at Paris, on the 5th of September, by which all the Poſſeſſions of the Court of Munich, as fixed by the Plan of Indemnities are ſpecially guaranteed.

The Five per Cents. are 53. 70.

Two Hamburgh mails reached town yeſterday, but their contents are in general anticipated by the French papers. A letter from Leghorn, dated the 19th September, ſtates, that there are little hope entertained of the recovery of the King of Trurias; the laſt attack having been more violent than any of the former.

The laſt accounts from Peterſburgh ſtate, that conſiderable changes are about to take place in the miniſtry, and it is expected that Count Worenzow will not return as Ambaſſador to London, but that he will fill ſome office of importance at Peterſburgh.

Mr Dundas, we underſtand, will ſoon be called to the Houſe of Peers, by the title of Lord Ceylon.

Little doubt can be entertained that Mr. Moore is gone on an important miſſion to Vienna. The Emperor is the moſt natural ally of this country, and he is more particularly intereſted in the fate of Switzerland than any other power, it cannot be ſuppoſed either that he is in any degree ſatisfied with the arrangement of the indemnities ſo dictatorially chalked out by France and Ruſſia, and the encreaſing aggrandiſement of Pruſſia. The Emperor, we have no doubt, will embrace with avidity any opportunity of indulging his hatred againſt France; and he will probably think that it is much better to meet the worſt fate in the field, than have his dominions wreſted from him and his lawful power curtailed by the arm of oppreſſion and injuſtice.

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

MR RUSSEL,

Perhaps in no inſtance has the corruption of evil communication been more apparent, than will be found in the following article, copied from a *London* paper of laſt year. As it is from a paper of a democratic caſt, it may be read with ſome benefit by ſuch democrats who ſeek knowledge and wiſh to avoid error.

THE EXTRACT.

"At the *Chelsford Aſſizes* laſt week 118 priſoners were tried, 20 of whom received ſentence of death.

"When *Robert Jewell*, for burglary, received ſentence, he addreſſed the Court, and begged to be heard for a few minutes. He ſaid he was a farmer's ſon, in *Norfolk*, and was decently educated. Until the age of 35, he led a virtuous and ſober life, fearing God and honouring the King, when he had the misfortune of becoming acquainted with perſons who were *admirers of* Paine's *writings*, which were put into his hands. He often read and conſidered them,—and the plauſibility of the aſſertions and arguments ſo far overpowered his reaſon, that he became a convert to Paine's *doctrines, and conſidered the Scriptures as cunning fables, invented to impoſe upon and deceive the generality of mankind for the benefit of a few*. Having married and become the father of a family, and the hardneſs of the times obliging him to work early and late, he took that courſe of life which had brought him to the gallows. He was under great obligations to the Chaplain attending the priſon, for opening his eyes and convincing him of *the dangerous opinions he had imbibed*, and teaching him the true doctrines of Chriſtianity; he thanked God he was ſtopped ſhort in his wicked courſe, before he had committed the crime of murder, and hoped, through the merits of his Saviour, to be ſaved. But he did not deſpiſe life, and if mercy could be extended through the recommendation of his Lordſhip, he would continue to pray to Heaven for his gracious Sovereign, and endeavour again to be a uſeful and loyal ſubject; but if not, he would meet his fate with Chriſtian reſignation, humbly truſting in the mercy of God; and begging moſt earneſtly that his children might be taken care of.

"Mr. *Baron Hotham* ſpoke to the priſoner in a humane and affecting manner, and concluded with telling him that mercy here could not be extended to him, conſiſtent with the due adminiſtration of the law, and that he muſt prepare himſelf to meet that awful moment when he muſt appear before another Tribunal, where ſincere repentance and contrition might induce him to hope to meet with that mercy which could not be extended to him in this world.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POLITICS OF NEW-YORK,
No. XVI.

In No. XIV I mentioned that the motion of Mr. George Clinton, jun. in the convention of New York to expunge from the reſolution reſpecting the number of the ſenate the words "twenty-four," and inſert in ther ſtead "thirty-two," was carried fifty to forty-ſix. Having ſince procured the names of the members who voted on both ſides on this important queſtion, I have thought it proper to give them to the public, that by that means they may judge of the principles of the men. Mr. Cheetham has, however, committed a miſtake in his View, for in place of fifty and forty-ſix, they ſtand forty-nine and forty-ſeven.

For the motion—Meſſrs. Campbell Elmendorf, Henry, Hale, Kerley, Herkimer, Lanſing, Knox, E. L'Hommedieu, Palmer, Parks, Perine, Sammons, Atwater, Bingham, Bloome, Buckley, Cantine, Clinton of New-York, Clinton of Orange, Gaſevoort, Hicks, Hoffman, Hogeboom, Hoxie, Savage, Shenck, Roſecrantz, Seaman, Shuneman, Taulmun, Tallmage, Thomſon of Dutcheſs, Tomkins of Weſt-Cheſter, Tomkins of New-York, Townſend of New-York, Van Beuthuiſen, Van Cortland, Van Renſſeler, Van Ingen, Van Wyck, Wendover, Waggoner, Wherry, Weſt, Vernon, Mills, Nicholſon, Livingſton—49.

Againſt the motion—Meſſrs. Carpenter, Coffin, Comſtock, Aikin, Dean, Birdſall, Barker, Fiſk, Ferris, Halſey, Hazen, Hawks, Gale, Honeywell, Hueſted, Hotchiſs, Lyon, Moore, King, Oſburn, Parker, Niles, Ryan, Reynald, Patterſon, Rich, Roſe, Ryen, Shaw, Simmons, Schoonmaker, Smith, Smith of Suffolk, Steward, Thomſon of Saratoga, Townſend of Orange, Thorne, Tafford, Treadwell, Van Antwerp, Van Alen, Van Neſs, Weed, Woodworth, Yates, Younglove—42.

Nothing remarkable occurred for ſome months after the riſe of the convention, except the intrigues of private caucuſes among the Clintonians. The petition of the Aliens to Congreſs reſpecting the repeal of the fourteen year act of naturalization, was much approved of by them, as they imagined it would be the means of procuring their party ſeveral thouſand votes; for they had taken care by proper underlings to procure the friendſhip both of the new imported Hibernians as well as the Caledonians. The appointment of ſtaunch and firm jacobins to the various offices through the ſtate, was another favorite object, which, with a very few exceptions, was every where effected. Thus far they were completely ſucceſsful, and they had every reaſon to imagine, that a ſpeedy revolution favorable to their views would be produced, provided they were able to deſtroy the political reputation of Mr. Burr and his friends, among the citizens of the union. Although they had alſo ſucceeded in a trifling meaſure among the lower wards in the city of New-York; yet their poiſon was entirely confined to the ignorance of that diſtrict.—Club orators were found to be powerful engines for this purpoſe, and theſe loquacious gentlemen were ſought for with the greateſt diligence. A trial of their lungs was however always required, and counſellor Tom-Tit or ſome other worthy Clintonian, uſually determined the degree to which the candidates of vociferation were capable of extending theſe organs of noiſe. The philoſophic barber is reported to have repeated in Tom-Tit's chamber, Horn Tooke's oration to the populace of London, no leſs than a dozen of times.

A ſcheme equally frivolous as contemptible, was reſorted to, in order to prove Mr. Burr's averſion to the populace. A band of Clintonians, among whom was the Baſtard Vegetable, diſguiſed themſelves as muſicians, and with a mob of ragged Jacobins at their tail, went to ſerenade Mr. Burr's houſe one evening about ten at night, in hopes that the vice preſident would order the rabble to depart. But Mr. Burr having ſome information of the trick, condeſcended to open his window, and make them a flattering addreſs for the honor which they conferred upon him. The mob returned an huzza, and the Clintonian muſicians, went to their beds, with mortification and diſappointment. Can Citizen John Aird deny the truth of this circumſtance?

Another plan was alſo in agitation, about this period, among ſome of the worthy patriots, to deſtroy the reputation of Mr. Burr and many other characters in America. This was to be done by impreſſing the public with a belief that the celebrated William Cobbett, well known as Peter Porcupine, was hired to be their eulogiſt in Great Britain. Such an infernal project could ſcarcely be credited, unleſs it had actually been attempted to be put in execution. The manner in which it was to be done was diſcovered by a friend of mine in a very accidental manner. My friend, when in company with a certain divine one evening, ſaid, in a jeſt, he was happy to hear that Peter Porcupine had noticed him in one of his late papers. This ſuggeſtion unexpectedly irritated the divine, and he called for a look of the paper. David Denniſton, the partner of the notorious Cheetham, happened to be preſent, and he whiſpered in the ear of my friend to carry on the jeſt, and that he would produce the paper next morning. My friend, if he was aſtoniſhed at the wrath of the divine, was infinitely more ſo at the promiſe of Denniſton, and curioſity therefore impelled him not to undeceive the divine, in order that he might ſee how the ingenious printer was to execute the forgery. Denniſton however was at no loſs in this reſpect, and he really and truly produced next day a real Porcupine paper, with the propoſed paragraph inſerted in it. How this was done the Clintonians know beſt.—Thus a trifling incident was the means of diſcovering the method of accompliſhing almoſt a total revolution in the minds of the vulgar with reſpect to characters.

Cheetham's journey to Mr. Jefferſon at Waſhington, naturally excited ſome political curioſity among the lower order of citizens at New-York. None of them could divine the motives which prompted this ſlanderer of character to viſit the preſident of the United States. As they are particularly connected with the Clintonian intrigues, they ſhall be developed in our next number.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

No. X.

I am now about to conclude a taſk, which I have executed as faithfully as I could. I have been urged to it by the impreſſions of public, political and ſocial duties; by a belief that the influence which had been obtained for Duane by the ſtrong and powerful patronage which is afforded to him, co-operating with his own deteſtable principles and practices, would not, nay, could not fail to overwhelm ſociety with crimes. In a word, that Duane, the Aurora, and his A. J. D. S. were the common enemies of mankind.

Having hunted down this more than monſter, having taken him with facts which have been furniſhed by his own hand, or publiſhed in his own paper, I ſtop for the preſent, and turn with mingled portions of diſguſt and pleaſure from ſubjects ſo irkſome, and from the accompliſhment of a taſk, which I have not deemed the leſs my duty becauſe it was voluntarily aſſumed.

If I have contributed to rouſe my fellow citizens and fellow men, by ſetting before them the horrors to which public meaſures, or the meaſures of public men, have a tendency, I ſhall always rejoice at having rendered ſome ſervice to mankind. I ſhall at all events enjoy that happineſs, which is the never-failing conſequence of good intentions.

Duane has diſcovered, before this time, that I was much better armed with weapons, and much more diſpoſed to uſe them, than he expected at the outſet, although there may be many motives to reſtrain him from a candid confeſſion. Although he may, according to his cuſtom, attempt to draw a veil over theſe things, by ſome new calumnies, or by other deceptions and evaſions; there will be ſome unguarded moments, when memory will preſent theſe truths, theſe irreſiſtable and overwhelming truths to his view, with a force and an energy which cannot be reſiſted *even by Duaniſm*. He will feel all the horrors and tortures of a conſcience torn to pieces by the recollection of the innumerable miſdeeds which preſent themſelves in Battalia. He will be plunged into an abyſs of diſquiet from which no human effort will be able to extricate him. He will know, and in ſpite of himſelf confeſs, that the picture which I have drawn is juſtified by his own deeds and by the columns of the Aurora.

It is the Aurora which has plunged into the very depths of miſrepreſentation, and the Aurora men who indulge in all the exſtacy of ferociouſneſs over the mangled characters of a thouſand innocent, unoffending perſons, into whoſe boſoms they have plunged the daggers of defamation, exhibiting the mutilated and mangled reputations of their victims to their readers, while ſavage delight, increaſed by the helpleſsneſs of the ſufferers, afford to them a rich and luxuriant repaſt.

Aſk Duane why he has not given publication to theſe numbers? He will anſwer that they are not worth publication, and yet it is evident that he is in the habit of noticing other writings of leſs conſequence to him; and that he wiſhed the writer to ceaſe after he had read the ſecond number. Such is the elufive way in which the "*organ of the public will*," as he calls himſelf, attempts to ſatisfy 4000 ſubſcribers, by whoſe names and purſes the Aurora (as he ſays) is ſupported.

Is it for ſuch matchleſs and unparalleled impudence and impoſture that ſo much public countenance and ſo much public money are afforded? Is it for ſuch things that Duane has been admitted into the private confidence, and ſets at the right hand of the preſident of the U. States? Is it for theſe, and a thouſand things a thouſand times worſe, (if poſſible) that this quinteſence of vice and impudence, has been enabled to erect batteries of defamation and ſcandal, againſt truth, honor, juſtice and virtue? That he has obtained an unbridled and licentious power to ſpread havoc and mercileſs carnage among all thoſe who do not bow down and pay homage to his infallibility?

Duane will very likely call this a declamation. Let him, if his ſoul is ſufficiently hardened to bear a ſelf examination, or ſufficiently ſoftened to yield to one ſingle candid impreſſion, recollect or retrace the ſavage courſe of his own career—let him aſk (if he knows one) ſome upright and candid man, who has had the inquiſitiveneſs and patience to read the Aurora, ſince it has been overwhelmed by Duaniſm, and that candid man will tell him, that this is not declamation, but it is very far ſhort of the real torrent which ruſhes with reſiſtleſs force upon the mind, and overwhelms it with aſtoniſhment and ſorrow. Nor is it declamation to foretell that virtue, which lately retired in diſguſt, that virtue, which for a while has given way to vice, ferocious vice in all its deformity, is about to return; ſhe will once more illuminate, and will chace into the very receſs of darkneſs, thoſe bold and Atheiſtical invaders, who have attempted to bend every thing to their intereſted deſires; who have erected the temple of Moloch, to which, with cut-throat, lanthorns and ſtolen keys, they pay their nocturnal orgies and adorations.

Methinks I ſee at this moment the ORGAN OF THE PUBLIC WILL, as Duane calls himſelf—his countenance pale, haggard, and dejected: methinks I ſee him ready to ſink under the accumulated weight of his crimes. On every ſide to which he ſhall turn his diſtracted eyes, he meets in all their plenitude and horror, ſome of his offences. He finds that all the ſpirits, celeſtial, terreſtrial and infernal, are ready to hurl and plunge him into everlaſting deſtruction. Unfortunate man! there is not the recollection of a ſolitary virtuous act, performed for its own ſake, to ſoften the keenneſs or leſſen the miſery of a ſingle thought or pang. *And yet this is the man whom the preſident of the United States delights to honor!!!*

LUCIUS.

POSTSCRIPT.

Thoſe who have read theſe numbers with attention, will diſcover that the ſame things have been frequently introduced and urged in different language. This, with critics, will be deemed tautology; and if the whole had been publiſhed at once, it would be ſo.

Every newſpaper eſſay, though it may have a connexion with others, ſhould be able to ſtand by itſelf. By this means the reader who meets with one number, who has not read the preceding one, will be entertained and informed.

But as I did not devote my time with an eye either to pleaſe or eſcape the remarks of critics, my ſole object having been to ſerve ſociety, I ſhall give them one general anſwer; that they who are not pleaſed, will find the Editor of this paper very much diſpoſed to receive from them eſſays upon the ſame or any other ſubject.

Whenever I perceive the work to be better done by a ſucceſſor than it has been done by me, I will with great pleaſure yield to the talents by which the public intereſts ſhall be ſo much ſerved.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Davis,

HAPPENING to ſhew Doctor Mitchill's account of the Thermolamp, to a gentleman in this city, a few days ago, he adviſed me to aſk you to republiſh the ſame, as there were but few perſons who had an opportunity of ſeeing the Medical Repoſitory, from whence this account is taken. I have ſince wrote to Doctor Mitchill, on this ſubject; and as I have reaſon to think that my letter will give much ſatisfaction to the patrons and friends of my diſcovery, in this city, I ſhall eſteem it a favor, if you will give it a place, with Doctor Mitchill's Reports.

I am, &c.

BEN. HENFREY.

Richmond, Dec. 16, 1802.

Diſcuſſion concerning the employment of the Thermolamp for ſupplying Light Houſes; between Mr. Gallatin and Dr. Mitchill.

(No. I.)

The Secretary of the Treaſury preſents his compliments to Dr. Mitchill, and requeſts him to favor him with his opinion on Mr Henfrey's exhibition, and on the propoſition made through the channel of the commiſſioner of the revenue, who has the immediate ſuperintendance of light houſes.

The queſtion is, whether there is any thing in Mr Henfrey's mode of extracting or applying inflammable air, which would juſtify an experiment, at the expence of government, to aſcertain whether the fuel conſumed in extracting the quantity of gas neceſſary to produce a certain light coſts leſs (contingent expences included) than the quantity of oil neceſſary to give the ſame light?

(No. II.)

Opinion on the caſe ſubmitted by the Secretary of the Treaſury, concerning the economy of illuminating Light Houſes according to Mr. Henfrey's project.

The cheapeſt and brighteſt light we are acquainted with among terreſtrial bodies, is that which is emitted from *flame* or *blaze*. The material of blaze is inflammable air; and from the ſingular qualities of a burning body in a gaſeous or aeriform ſtate ariſe the peculiar phenomena which characterize flame—a moving, wavering, and pyramidal combuſtion of inflammable air.

All flame, from whatever material produced, is inflammable air. The baſis of inflammable air is a conſtituent part of all natural and artificial ſubſtances which exhibit blaze as they burn. Both *vegetable* and *animal* ſubſtances, as they undergo decompoſition by fire, are enabled to exhibit flame for no other reaſon than becauſe a ſtream of inflammable air riſes from and hovers over them, burning as faſt as it is diſengaged.

The candles in our parlours, whether made of tallow, wax, or ſpermaceti, emit inflammable air as they burn, and *therefore* burn with *flame*. The ſame is true of fats and oils, which, whether burned in entries, withdrawing-rooms, ſtreets or beacons, blaze ſolely becauſe of the inflammable air they emit while undergoing decompoſition by fire.

Wood of all ſorts burns with blaze, becauſe of the inflammable air which eſcapes from it. And the flame is great in proportion to the quantity and rapidity of the inflammable gas diſcharged by the fuel.

The patentee, in the preſent inſtance, has merely invented an apparatus for exhibiting the flame at the orifice of a pipe or *tube indefinitely long or remote*, inſtead of ſhowing it, as is uſual, *in the immediate vicinity* of the material affording it.—This is all. And ſo much for the principle of the thing.

Now for the economy of it. Inflammable air is equally the material of flame in all known caſes. The ſimple queſtion is, whether *pine wood*, by the patentee's proceſs, will furniſh inflammable air, for the purpoſe of a light, as cheap and good as *whale oil* in the preſent mode? Experiments alone can determine this.

I have my doubts, as I told the patentee; firſt, becauſe the coſt of the wood to be enclоſed in the iron cylinder, added to the coſt of the wood conſumed in expelling the inflammable air, may poſſibly, in ſome places, amount to more than the price of oil: ſecondly, I fear that the ſupply of the inflammable air will be unſteady, and that, in ſpite of all his care, the light will ſometimes intermit for a longer time than mariners would wiſh: thirdly, it ſeems to me that there muſt be an additional expenſe to labourers and watchmen to tend the fire and manage the apparatus inceſſantly.

However, knowing how imperfect human judgement is in all ſuch reſearches, and of how little avail our *reaſoning a priori* is in phyſicks, I ſhould regret that a public trial ſhould not be made. Moderate and careful encouragement of uſeful projects has a liberal and dignified air; and if the Secretary of the Treaſury and the commiſſioner of the revenue can, conſiſtently with their public duty, authoriſe a trial to be made, I ſhould recommend it as worthy the riſk.

S. L. M.

To the hon. Albert Gallatin,
ſecretary of the treaſury.

Capitol, (Waſhington,) April 30, 1802.

Extract from a further account of the thermolamp, from the Medical Repoſitory.

Mr. Henfrey, of Baltimore, has obtained a patent for the diſcovery of the art of applying phlogiſtic gas, ſo evolved and ſo conducted, to the lighting of theatres, cities, light houſes, private rooms, &c. by means of hollow pipes leading to taps, candleſticks and chandeliers, through which that peculiar material of blaze is made to paſs. The exhibition is very beautiful and brilliant.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

Doctor Mitchill.

SIR,

IT is only a few days ago that I happened to meet with your highly useful work, the Medical Repository, for April last, in which you have published your opinion upon the utility of my mode of producing light from inflammable air. Your report not only exhibits to the world your thorough knowledge of the subject, but is also fair and candid, and breathes the true spirit of philanthropy, which in the present age, seems to have become rather an unfashionable virtue.

Permit me now, Sir, as the Secretary of the Treasury has consulted you on this subject, to inform you, that I am ready to treat with him on the following terms:

1st. That I will attend to the fixing up of one apparatus to a Light-House on the coast, he making a small appropriation of money for the same, and allowing me the one half of what I save, compared with the present expence of oil. If the first answers, the contract to extend to the whole.

2d. I will find the Secretary of the Treasury security for any money he may advance to me for the above purpose, provided I am allowed the whole of the present expence of the Light Houses, for the first seven years of my patent, and I will take the one half for the remainder of the term, say seven years more.

Will you have the goodness to make this communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, and honor me with your answer?

I am with great respect,
Sir,
Your obedient and most humble
Servant,
BENJAMIN HENFREY.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1802.

The interference of Bonaparte in the affairs of Switzerland, is likely to involve the nations of Europe once more in hostilities. It appears by the English papers, that the cabinet of Great Britain has taken into serious consideration, this extraordinary conduct of the first consul, with regard to the Helvetic government. It was impossible, indeed, that it could have remained an indifferent spectator to such an insult offered to an unoffending people. What policy or motives directed Bonaparte in his late conduct to the Swiss, we have not been informed. The Swiss, tired and fatigued with the vain schemes of revolutionary men, had determined to set aside all the modern regulations which had been adopted by the members of what was called the New Helvetic Government, and to establish again the governments of the several cantons in their ancient purity. But the penetrating mind of the first consul, in all probability, supposed that he could not so easily retain the friendship of the Swiss, if they returned to their former state of independence, as if they were organized into a form of government, breathing the same spirit and inclinations with that of France; he therefore has adopted the plan of forcing them, as it were, into a compliance with his views. What the result may be, it is impossible to determine; but the present aspect of affairs does not seem the most pleasant.

In the Baltimore Telegraphe, there is inserted a lengthy biographical account of the celebrated Jean Pierre Claris de Florian, the Theocrites of France. This justly distinguished pastoral poet died in the month of Aug. 1795, in the 39th year of his age, leaving behind him equal monuments of poetic genius with any of his cotemporaries. His first production was Galathee, which appeared in the year 1782. This was followed by the two first volumes of his Theatre, containing Les deux Billets, Le bon Menage, Le bon Pere, La bonne Mere, and Le bon Fils. His principal productions afterwards were, the poem entitled Ruth—Voltaire et le Serf du Mont Jura—Louis XII. au lit. de Mort—Le Cheval d'Espagne—Le Tourtereau—La Roul de Caux—Le Chien de Chasse—Lacanie—Iney de Castro—six novels entitled, Bliomberis, Pierre, Celestine, Sophronime, Sandie, and Bathmendi. He published his Numa, his Gonzalve de Cordova, and his fables amidst the storms of the revolution. Even when under confinement in the reign of Robespierre, he was equally industrious. In the prison of the Bourbe, he began his Guillaume Tell, and finished his poem called Ebrahim in four Cantos. After the fall of Robespierre, he was delivered from confinement at the joint request of his friends, Boissy d'Anglas and Mercier. The latter also obtained permission to plant over his grave a cyprus tree, as a simple and unassuming monument to his memory.

In the Daily Advertiser of New-York, there is a description of a Canadian animal, called the Mountain Ram, by Mr. D. M'Gilevray, a gentleman from Canada. But from the description, which is a very particular one, it appears to be only the Chamois, an animal well known in the Alpine regions of Europe.

An association has been formed at New York for the purpose of procuring from France, casts of the most celebrated antique statues. Edward Livingston, esq. the mayor of the city has been elected president; Robert L. Livingston, treasurer, and Doctor Irvine, the editor of the Morning Chronicle, secretary. This institution is truly patriotic, and if properly conducted, will be more the means of improving taste in America, and banishing rude and barbarous customs, than any mode that could have been adopted. It will even have a tendency to civilize the press, more than laws or prosecutions. It were to be wished that the principal cities in the union will follow the example, and establish similar associations.

We regret that the Morning Chronicle should still persevere in its original resolution of opposing the federal party, or indeed, any party. We are of opinion that no newspaper should espouse the cause of party; and if reflections are made, they ought to be personal, and not against a collective body. The mode which the Morning Chronicle intends to pursue, is waging war upon the innocent as well as the guilty; for we are convinced that there are many wise and virtuous characters to be found among the anti-federalists as well as the federalists. The constitution of the United States is the only object which newspapers have to support. Those who exert their endeavors in support of this palladium of liberty, ought to receive the applause of the public, no matter which party they belong to; provided their private actions correspond with their public. Want of morals, in men of all parties, ought also to be exposed, while their virtues should be brought to light. It is not the party, but the individual that should be made the subject of praise and censure. By this means the public will be best informed of those characters in whom ought to place confidence.

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

It is with singular regret that we perceive there are persons in America, who can compose a tolerable paragraph, and yet are totally ignorant of the Scriptures of God. A writer in the last Virginia Argus, who attempts to criticise a paragraph that appeared in the Virginia Gazette, respecting the election of Mr Courtney, is a deplorable instance of this Anti-Christian ignorance. The words which this writer makes use of, and which we allude to, are the following: "It will, no doubt, redound to the honour of the Legislature, that what is called a liberal education, did not influence their choice, but that they pursued the example of the author of religion who, we find, paid no respect to this preparation, for among the twelve, his favorite choice, *but one, Paul*, had this qualification. If such men then, in former days, were made valuable and proper instruments, is not the same almighty source of wisdom yet in existence, rich unto all who call upon him, whether Jew or Greek, Bond or Slave?"

Could it have been supposed that in a Christian country, there lived a single individual who had been taught his letters, that did not know the names of the 12 Apostles? For the satisfaction of Mr. Pleasants and his subscriber, we shall repeat them:

1. Peter.
2. Andrew.
3. James, the son of Zebedee.
4. John.
5. Philip.
6. Bartholomew.
7. Thomas.
8. Mathew.
9. James, the son of Alpheus.
10. Lebbeus, surnamed Thaddeus.
11. Simon, the Canonite.
12. Judas Iscariot.

Paul, whom the subscriber of Mr. Pleasants calls one of the twelve, is well known to have been one of the greatest persecutors of Christ. The miraculous manner in which he was converted after the resurrection of Christ, is particularly mentioned in the ninth chapter of the Acts.—"Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me," are words known to every child; but as this pretended pious subscriber, perhaps, does not even know that Saul and Paul were the same person, he may ask our authority; we therefore give him the 9th verse of the 13th chapter of the Acts:—"Then *Saul* (who is also called *Paul*) filled with the Holy Ghost, set his eyes on him."

The reason that caused our Saviour to make choice of illiterate men is evident, it was in order to show mankind the force of the revelation in a more striking manner; for the sudden inspiration of the twelve Apostles, is one of the greatest evidences of the truth of the Christian religion. If the Legislature of Virginia had also the power of bestowing inspiration, it would signify little whom they elected for their chaplain.

We cannot but censure, in a degree, the judgment of Mr. Pleasants, the editor of the Argus, for admitting any piece to be presented to the public, through the medium of his press, that displays such ignorance of the Scriptures, without accompanying it, by some remarks of his own.

There cannot be a more candid opinion given of the affair of Gelfroy's letters, than by Mr. Blake, the editor of the National Ægis, a leading democratic paper. But Mr. Blake is possessed of some integrity, a virtue to which Duane and Cheetham are entirely strangers. He can discriminate truth from falsehood, on most occasions, and his conduct in this instance is a striking example of it. The following is extracted from the National Ægis, and amounts to a full acquittal of Mr. Rutledge, from the agency unjustly ascribed to him, in the infamous forgery:

"RUTLEDGE'S LETTERS,"
(So called.)

"The attention of the public has been recently excited by a controversy, originating in Newport, (Rhode Island) in which the character of Mr. Rutledge, (a federal member of congress from South Carolina) has been severely impeached. He is charged with having fabricated certain letters, in the name of one Nicholas Geffroy, a watch maker in Newport, addressed to the *President of the United States*, the object of which seems to have been, to impose on Mr. Jefferson, and to mislead him, with respect to certain measures and characters in that state.

In the course of the discussion, it is made apparent that such letters were actually forged by some person, and transmitted by the mail; and that an answer was received through the same medium, which is said to be in the hand writing of Mr. Jefferson. From a resemblance of the hand writing of the forged letters, to that of Mr. Rutledge, who was residing in Newport at the time, and from some other circumstances, which it is unnecessary to detail, an attempt has been made to fix upon him, the imputation of this scandalous imposture. Several persons who have examined the letters, and compared them with specimens of Mr. Rutledge's writing, have sworn that there is a resemblance. On the other hand, Mr. Rutledge has sworn positively that he had no concern in the transaction; and has adduced the evidence of eight or ten gentlemen, who are intimately acquainted with his hand writing; who have carefully examined the letters, and who give a decided and *positive* opinion that they were not written by him. There are several other circumstances which give an air of mystery to the business. On the whole we are far from thinking, that the evidence is sufficient to criminate Mr. Rutledge. Our judgment is not so far warped by the station we occupy, as to yield so slight presumptions, when counteracted by circumstnces, more convincing and conclusive. The fair and honorable character which he has uniformly sustained, creates a strong presumption in his favor. A denial of the charge, *upon his honor* would have great weight with us.—His declaration under oath, corroborated by the testimony and opinions of so many respectable characters, outweighs the presumptive evidence, which is brought forward, against him. We have formed no conjecture as to the author of this foolish and wicked imposition. Whether Federal or Republican, we sincerely hope he may be detected and punished. In the mean time, we are open in bearing this public testimony of our belief, that the feelings and character of Mr. Rutledge have been injured by cruel and unjust suspicion.

CONGRESS.

A sufficient number of senators have not yet assembled to compose a quorum.

Several petitions have been presented in the house of representatives; among which there is one from Gilbert Combs, setting forth that he had, after long study, discovered the mode of ascertaining the longitude, and praying the assistance of congress to conduct his researches. It was referred to a select committee.

Although the readiness which congress have always shewn to attend to petitions of this description, must be applauded; yet we cannot but think there would be more propriety, if the petitioner were required to produce certificates of the utility of his discovery from men well known to be judges in such cases; to entitle his petition to be received. For the impossibility of ascertaining the longitude in any other manner, but by regular time keepers and astronomical tables, is well established. An improvement in these is the only discovery which can be made. It were therefore really to be wished, that the world were sufficiently acquainted with the absurdity of perpetual motion, and other such ideas, that only tend to bewilder and distract ignorant minds.

Shutting up the Mississippi.

This unwarrantable act of the Spanish Government has become the subject of dispute between the Aurora, the Morning Chronicle and the American Citizen. The two former have justly commenced hostilities against his most catholic majesty; but citizen Cheetham has come forward to vindicate the violation of the treaty. What will the jacobin Clintonians now say to the conduct of their quill-driver? His words are—"it is neither just or true to say that she (Spain) has either infracted the treaty or committed a wrong on the Union." We could scarcely have supposed that the most unprincipled editor in America, would have hazarded the support of such an atrocious act of despotism. The motives which have directed Spain to this policy, appear to us to originate from the same ambitious quarter, that now tyrannises over the unfortunate Swiss. It is probable that Buonaparte would relish no better diversion than a war with the United States; and if Spain first began the contest, it would afford a more plausible pretext for the first consul to put his plans with respect to the western continent in execution. We trust however, that the prudence of congress will be able to accommodate this important matter to the satisfaction, both of the court of Spain, and the citizens of the United States.

New-Jersey Politics.

Duane has taken a different view of the New Jersey Politics from the Editor of the Morning Chronicle. It will be recollected that the latter espoused the cause of W. S. Pennington; but Duane says, that the Chronicle's observations *smell rank*. The remarks of the Chronicle, though anti federal, are moderate and expressed in that language, which becomes argument; they therefore cannot be acceptable to the palate of the Aurora editor, who only revels in abuse and scurrility.—The following paragraphs are those which Duane censures.

"NEW JERSEY POLITICS.—The federal members of the New-Jersey legislature have, as stated in the *Evening Post* of Saturday, made propositions to the republicans. These proposals, signed by the 26 federal members, were made on the 12th, and *provided* for a committee of 9 from *each party* to confer on the 15th.—The terms of *accommodation were also laid down*. The joint committee *were* to agree on a law for the appointment of a senator, the day prescribed for the election by the existing laws *having been suffered to elapse*. It *was* then to be at the option of the republicans *to take* either governor or senator, *give them* the other. They *were* also to agree on an election law *by districts*, that should give to *each party* 3 representatives! This is the amount of their propositions on the two grand questions; nor will it be found *our practice* to apply the epithet of obstinacy to *proffers of accommodation*. Their former refusal *even to assemble* in joint meeting we reprehended in terms of *merited severity*, as precluding all opportunity of agreement, at a moment when it was supposed that the non-appointment of a governor would be highly embarrassing and injurious to the public weal.

"At that period it was evident, if no arrangement was made, either that the state would be without an executive, *to its very great detriment*, or that the vice president (a republican) would succeed to the privileges of governor. In the former case, their refusal of a joint meeting made them *answerable* for the consequence; in the latter, they could *gain nothing* by such a procedure.

"The federalists have now made *proposals that bear the aspect of fairness and mutual accommodation*: the gentleman who has called us forward on this question, will suffer us to enter a little into the merits of these *apparently conciliatory* proffers.

"While the prospect of serious inconvenience continued, they persisted in their refusal of a meeting, under an evident expectation that the republicans would *concede*, rather than allow the *dignity and prosperity* of the state to suffer material injury.

"Their present articles of treaty demand an equal division of offices. *Are those proposals really founded in a spirit of accommodation?* Are the advantages to result *reciprocal?* Is the filling of these vacant offices *essential* to the welfare of the state? If these things are so, we hesitate not to declare promptly and explicitly—*they ought to be complied with*. Let us notice the circumstances under which they are advanced.

"Immediately previous to this negociation, the opinions of the *gentlemen of the bar*, assembled at the Supreme court at Trenton, *were ascertained! They met in consultation* on the subject and *decided* that Mr. Lambert, the vice-president, succeeds to the powers of governor, and is entitled to officiate in his stead as chancellor, president of the court of errors, &c.

"This is the crisis at which the federalists come forward. The moment of peril is past. The prosperity of the state no longer jeopardized. A republican governor already *virtually* appointed. A question in doubt whether this *acting* governor has not the power of appointing a senator, unless a law for electing one is passed. Thus they have *nothing to gain* by a further persistance in unaccommodating measures. They now step forward with a demeanor less haughty, with a language softened to the most conciliating tones of acquiescence, and these are their offers.

"Gentlemen, according to the present mode of electing representatives by a *general ticket*, a mode *it is true*, of *our own* framing; one that *accords with the general wish of the people*; and to the *correctness* of which we have indicated our assent, by instructing the committee of elections to bring in a bill on that plan—according to this method, you will have, as at present, all the *six* members: this would be *inconvenient* to us; therefore, we propose that we should have the *three*. There are two officers, governor and senator, you already have *one* (in the vice-president) and *if* as we greatly fear, the appointment of senator devolves upon him, you will have *both*: This would be very *inconvenient to us*; we therefore propose, that you shall still have one, and you may take your choice, but that you shall give to us the other.

"Such is the *amount* of their propositions, and such are the circumstances under which they are made.—*Self-interest* is the regulating principle. The prospect of injury to the state *excited no spirit of accommodation*. Their *own views* of advantage now bring them forward, under *pretext* of consulting the public good, with proposals by which they are to *gain every thing*, the republicans *nothing*.

"It is not our attention to offer any opinion upon the measures proper to be adopted by our friends in the legislature of New-Jersey: they know the interests of their state, and we doubt not their competence to decide the present question. As our own expressions have been misrepresented, we state the circumstances which warranted our former and justify our present opinion. We are not disposed wantonly to lavish epithets, for the sake of uttering them; yet will we censure with due severity those measures which we consider reprehensible: nor shall we hesitate, with a firm and decided hand, to tear away that specious mask of candor, with which self-interest may attempt to veil its motives."

Nothing can demonstrate more clearly the mistaken principles which Duane and the supporters of the Aurora hold in politics, than their opposition to mild reasoning. They wish to inculcate their creed by violence, and in the heat of passion; knowing that in the calm moments of reason, their false data would be detected and exposed. This is uniformly the case with quacks and impostors; of which Duane and Cheetham are equal examples in politics, as Doctors Solomon and Locke in Medicine.

The New-Jersey Legislature finished its session on the 2d instant, without choosing Governor or Senator, or passing a law for electing Representatives to Congress.

Cheetham is persevering in a continued train of falsehood, on the character of Mr. Rutledge. Not satisfied with propogating the ridiculous story respecting the forgery of letters to the President under the signature of Geffroy; he has resorted to another tale equally false of Mr. Rutledge writing anonymous letters directed to Mr. Gerry. He tells the public his authority is the very best; but as in the case of the Vice-President, he carefully conceals the name, which most probably only exists in his own brain. It is astonishing that even the Clintonians, are not ashamed of the impudence of this Calumniator of characters.

Will be Sold,

At twelve months credit on the 11th day of January next,

All the ESTATE,

(Negroes excepted,) of the late William Norvell, dec'd. of James City county.

THE Sale will be at the late dwelling house of the decedent, and will continue from day to day until all is sold. The real estate consists of three plantations, with a mill annexed to one of them. The first, his mansion plantation, contains about four hundred acres, more or less, and has a good dwelling house thereon, with six rooms and a passage; all necessary out houses and a good garden. The second, an Island on Chickahomany, contains four or five hundred acres, more or less, with an overseer's house and necessary houses for a farmer. The last contains one hundred acres, more or less, with an excellent, well accustomed Grist Mill just rebuilt of the best timber; she works two pair of stones, one for wheat and the other for corn. A Cotton Machine has been erected in the mill, from which considerable profit is derived. It is deemed unnecessary to give a minute description of these lands; it will only be said that they are as fertile as the lands in the neighborhood, and that Mr. Spencer and Mr. Allen, living on the premises, will shew them to any person disposed to view them. The personal estate is a considerable one, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, a good Chariot, and a variety of other articles, too tedious to mention.

At the same time will be hired out, about fourteen likely NEGROES, from 17 to 22 years of age.

By the Will of Mr. Norvell, about 50 of his Negroes are directed to be bound out. Those who wish to take any of them, are requested to apply to the subscriber. Bond, with approved security, will be required of the purchasers, by

WM. LIGHTFOOT, Ex'or.

James City, Dec. 16, 1802.

At a court held for Cumberland County, on Monday the 25th day of October, 1802.

Christina Meredith, complainant,
Against
John Clarke, and William Clarke, administrator, &c. of William Clarke, dec'd. defendants,

THE defendant, John Clarke, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant, by her counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant, John Clarke, do appear here on the fourth Monday in February next, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county. A copy—Teste,

Wade N. Woodson, D. C. C. C.

Port Wine.

A few pipes and quarter casks of genuine old

Port Wine,

To this day landing, and will be sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 3d Nov. 1802. [t f]

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorized to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 21st day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises, agreeable to the last will and testament of Col. [illegible]

ROBERT TEMPLE,
Executor of B Temple.

November 8th, 1802. 2awtdf.

Cumberland, Nov. 25, 1802.

THE Court has passed a decree for the final settlement of my administration of the estate of Edward Booker, late of this county, deceased, and distribution thereof: I therefore once more request all persons having claims on the estate, and have not made them known, to lay them before the commissioners, which have long since been appointed by the court for the adjustment of such claims, previous to the first day of February next, when the administration will close, and the estate rendered up to the court at its next term, or to such persons as shall be appointed to receive the same; after which I shall not consider myself accountable for any further claims.

M. Carrington,
Late Sheriff of Cumberland.

[oaw3w]

In Hanover County Court,
November first, 1802.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Absalum Thomas, Pl'ffs. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
James Jones and John Jones, Def'ts.

THIS day came the plaintiffs by their counsel, and the defendants still failing to appear, it is thereupon decreed and ordered, that Charles Thompson, Edmund Thompson, John Brown, and Robert Honeyman, or any three of them, be appointed to make sale of the land in the bill mentioned, upon a credit of twelve months, taking seven bonds for the purchase money, five for one ninth part each, the other two for one twelfth part each, and that they deliver the first five to the plaintiffs respectively, and the other two to the defendants repectively, having first giving three weeks notice of the time, place and terms of such sale in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and that they report thereof to the court in order to a final decree.

A copy—Teste, 1aw3w.p

THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

Robert Gamble

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a supply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the Piece or Package.

Richmond, October 7, 802.

HAVING commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the County Courts of Amherst and Albemarle, the District Court of Charlottesville, and the Court of Appeals, I solicit the patronage of a generous public, and promise unremitted attention to all matters committed to my trust.

H. M. GARLAND.

New Glasgow, 24th Sept. 1802 tf.

Kentucky Lands for sale.

TO be sold at public auction, on Thursday the 30th of December next, at 2 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

5320 acres of Land,

In the state of Kentucky, belonging to the estate of the late *Andrew Ronald*, deceased—viz.

2480 acres, lying on Big Barren River;
1000 acres on Green River, on the mouth of the Big Barren;
1840 acres on the head branches of the South East forks of Skeggs Beaver Creek.

5320 acres, issued in four patents to Chs. Dabney of Hanover county, the 2d Oct. 1786, and purchased of him by the late Andrew Ronald—the whole recorded in the court of appeals, in the state of Kentucky, the 22d June, 1796, as by a certificate of Thomas Todd, esq. clerk of said court.

The terms of payment will be, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in 6 months from the day of sale, one fourth payable in 12 months, one fourth payable in 18 months, and one fourth payable in two years, with bond and approved security—the bonds to bear interest from the date.

William Wiseham,
Executor to the estate of Andrew Ronald.

Richmond, 12th Nov. 1802. tdL

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land possesses more advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about fort dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis also convenient to several shad fisheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lesueur, or the subscriber living near the premises.

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomttox inspected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. E. D.

Mrs. Gaurraur,

Lately arrived from New-York, respectfully informs the public at large, and particularly the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that she has taken corner store of Mr. Harris's large brick building, a few doors above the Post-Office, and immediately on the street leading to the Capitol, where she has

FOR SALE,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

BEADS, Necklaces, string and small assorted Pearl Beads; assorted colored ditto, Gilt Finger-Rings, &c.

ALSO A ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

Plated Candle-Sticks, Coffee-Pots, Milk-Pots, Tea-Pots, Sugar-Tongs, &c.

Sets of Knives & Forks.

All kinds of Perfumes, Playing-Cards, and a variety of Paints assorted.

SHE HAS ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Such as Muslins, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves of different kinds, some very fine Shawls—Likewise Sugar Plumbs of different kinds.

The above articls she will sell at the lowest price possible.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1802.

By virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Nelson Berkely, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned,

WILL BE SOLD,

At public sale, on the premises, for ready money,

A tract of Land,

In Hanover county,

CONTAINING 302 acres, situated on Newfound River, and bounded by the said river, on the south; by the land of Capt. Thomas Price, on the east; by the main road on the north, and by Landon C. Berkley, on the west. There is on the land a small dwelling house, a kitchen, dairy and meat house, and a new barn 20 by 40 feet. There are also young orchards of apple and peach trees, and more than 100 bushels of wheat have been seeded upon the land, together with some rye and barley. At the same time will be sold, several valuable Negroes, the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, a Waggon and Team, and Plantation Tools.

Carter Berkeley.

Also, will be sold, one moiety of a Merchant Mill, and fifty acres of Land, adjoining on Newfound River, within a mile of the above tract of land, together with an unexpired lease for six years, of the other moiety. The above Mill will be sold to satisfy a mortgage. The sale of the above property will commence on Monday the 3d day of January next, and continue until the whole is sold. C. B.

Hanover, Nov. 22d, 1802. (13d Jan.)

FOR SALE,

Cologne Mill-stones

From 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet 8 inches.

Apply to

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son,
Baltimore, or to
Macmurdo & Filher.

Richmond, October 21, 1802. 8t

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Fall Goods.

Samuel P. Braddick,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

PER the Octavia from London, a very handsome assortment; which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.

Richmond, October 12, 1802. am

David Ross, Pl'ff. } In the District Court of New-London now holden at Franklin Courthouse.
AGAINST
Holeman Rice, Def't.

THE defendant Rice having left his habitation within the same district, and his present residence not being known to the plaintiff, he takes this method of giving the defendant notice, That he shall take certain depositions to be used as evidence in the said cause at Lunenburg courthouse on the second Thursday in January next, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock on that day—And the defendant may attend accordingly if he thinks proper.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, Nov. 14, 1802.

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1803; for Sale, at this office.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 433 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One-third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. his land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1600 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Mackay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington,
Culpeper county.
George S. Washington,
Jefferson do.
William A. Washington,
Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis,
Mount Washington,
Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington,
Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis,
Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. epitf

For sale by the Subscriber,

YORKSHIRE Cloths, by the bale.
Coloured Plains, do.
Halfthicks, do.
Napp'd Cottons, do.
Coatings, do.
Blankets, by the bale or piece.
Fine double mill'd drab Cloth, from 12s. to 15s. per yard.

ALSO,

Jamaica Sugar, of the first quality, by the hhd. or barrel.
Antigua Rum, by the hhd.
Coffee, by the bag.

Wm. Wiseham.

November 3, 1802. [6w.]

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse.—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 13th October, 1802. tf.

I want to PURCHASE, forthwith to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

☞ *I also wish to hire a few*

Negro Coopers,

For the ensuing year.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

J. & J. Fackler,

Inform their friends and the public that they have just received a neat and general assortment of well chosen

GOODS,

Suiting the approaching season;

7-8 & 4-4 IRISH LINEN,

Remarkably cheap.

Richmond, October 28, 1802. (1ms)

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Franklin county, on Shooting Creek, the waters of Smith's river, one pied STEER, about four years old next spring, has no mark in the right ear; in the left ear a half crop, branded on the left horn thus B. Posted and appraised to nine dollars.

JOHN NOWLING.

Nov. 20th, 1802.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

United States' Stock,

AND FOR

Certificates of the State of Virginia, by

WILLIAM WEST.

Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 2awtf